

McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1919.

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"A Closer Link Between France And The British Empire," Was Key-Note of Visitors' Speech

General Pau Made Strong Impression on Minds of Hearers—Siegfried Told of Intellectual Reconstruction of France Since Disaster of 1870—Words of Appreciation Spoken by Dean Lee—Ringing Chorus of "La Marseillaise" Brought Ceremony to Close.

It was before a crowded assembly composed of more than four hundred students and many friends of the university that General Pau, the one-armed hero of France, and his associate Andre Siegfried, the prominent man of letters, spoke stirring words as the representatives of their country to the British colonies. The visit of the distinguished members of the French Mission will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present.

The entry of the General and his fellow-delegates was the signal for a prolonged burst of applause, which lasted until the visitors mounted the platform and took their places.

Mr. Adair, the President of the Literary and Debating Society, welcomed the General and the other members of the Commission, and stated that it was under the auspices of the Canadian Club that the students of McGill were to have the privilege of hearing both General Pau and Mr. Andre Siegfried and other distinguished Frenchmen. He then asked Dean Moyses, as vice-principal of the University, to take the chair for the occasion.

Dean Moyses, after stating that this visit would be considered an historic event in the annals of McGill, explained the origin and aim of the Commission. At the request of the Australian Government, France sent out this Commission to establish relations of a lasting and friendly nature with Australia, and to express France's gratitude to those who had come to her aid in the great struggle which has just been terminated. The Dean then went on to say that we all realized that France had suffered most, for she had had to bear the brunt of the attack, but she had acquitted herself nobly and had kept the vow of "Ils ne passeront pas," thereby saving not only herself but also the cause of civilization. France must be built up again.

As a university, we have an intellectual link with France, which surely is durable, and which we hope will grow. On the spot where General

Pau was to address the students hundreds of McGill men had received their degrees, and had afterwards gone to fight in France—many of them never to return. The total number of men, undergraduates as well as graduates, who have gone from McGill is 2,500. The Dean then asked General Pau to speak.

After the cheering and applause which greeted the famous soldier had died down, the General expressed his regret that he was unable to speak the English language, and must address his audience in his native tongue, but with Mr. Siegfried acting as interpreter, he hoped to be able to make his meaning clear to everyone. He then explained the double purpose of the Commission—to establish friendly relations and to express France's gratitude to her Allies. He said that we must not forget the sacrifices which all the allied nations have made in this war. Many of our own men who have crossed the seas now sleep side by side with his countrymen, and we may rest assured that France will never forget their sacrifice.

After Mr. Siegfried had translated his words thus far, the General continued. The Mission in Australia had been partly of economic interest. France foresaw peace last July when her emissaries were sent out with a view to establishing for post-war times, those relations which existed during the great struggle and which had given us the victory. The Commission is passing too quickly through Canada to be able to study matters from an economic standpoint, but it has succeeded in coming into contact with the universities.

The best way of drawing the different nations together has been proved in the last four years. First, they must be given the opportunity of knowing each other; then they will begin to appreciate one another's qualities. Once this appreciation has been attained, they will begin to visit each other's countries, and finally they will learn to love one another. It is in this way that France hopes to es-

tablish relations with Canada and other nations. Students from Canada are always welcome in France, and it is to be hoped that their numbers will increase in the future. France has been misunderstood and even calumniated in the past, and it is her desire that in the future a solid foundation of friendship should be built between the two nations. Mr. Siegfried would speak of France's intellectual life since 1870, when she learned the lesson of defeat and realized that to keep one's faith in one's self and in others is one of the most important factors in a nation's life. German thought destroyed this faith, but France kept her ancient traditions and it is this faith in herself which led her to victory.

Mr. Siegfried, after translating the General's words, spoke of the many links which bound France to Canada. We, of McGill, have strong ties of sympathy with his native land, for not only have we French professors in our university, but there are also many of our students in France.

It has been said that France's attitude in the war was a surprise to many, but it was no surprise to the French themselves. The events of 1914 had been prepared for during forty-four years. The source of France's victory can be traced to the downfall of 1871, which was one of the darkest, but also one of the noblest in France's history. The French took their defeat in a noble and brave way. They felt that the time would come when France would shine again among the nations of the world, and they realized that she must carry out her own reconstruction. General Pau, among others, began in 1871 that preparation of which we see the result today—the glory of victory after four years war.

There was a great intellectual revival of France after 1871. Men began to ask themselves why they had been defeated, and they decided that France's education had not been as it should be. They set to work and took lessons from everywhere. German (Continued on Page 2)

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MCGILL BEAT OUT VICKERS BY ONE GOAL

College Men Gained Lead and Kept it

PLAY WAS STRENUOUS

Behan, Flanagan, Dawes and Gallery Tallied—Defence Was Strong

The game between McGill and Vickers last night was very keenly contested. Throughout, it was characterized by speed although the ice was sticky. The McGill team showed very good combination work and its defence was excellent. Lally in goal playing up well.

The game was not rough until the third period was reached. During this there occurred two scraps, Flanagan and Brophy being the centres of the first and Dineen and Parker indulging in the second. These were not the sole participants, for the spectators on each occasion flocked across the ice to the scene of the medley, and were only restrained from a determined set to by the efforts of the two teams.

Apart from the scrapping, which was most unfortunate, excellent hockey was played throughout the game. The McGill team played perhaps better than they have done throughout the season, Flanagan and Gallery distinguishing themselves by their combination play.

The goals were scored as follows:
First Period.
1—McGill.....Flanagan..... 1.00
2—McGill.....Dawes..... 1.00
3—Vickers.....O'Grady..... 2.00

WHAT'S ON

To-day.
1.00 p.m.—Meeting of Arts '22.
5.00 p.m.—Mechanical Club Meeting, Room 33, Engineering Bldg.
7.30 p.m.—Orchestra Rehearsal, Strathcona Hall.
8.00 p.m.—Inter-faculty Hockey, Sci. vs. Med., on Campus Rink.
—Philosophical Society Meeting in Strathcona Hall.

Coming.
March 5—Meeting of McGill A.A. Executive.
March 5—Aquatic Meet at M.A.A.A.
March 6—Dental Dinner.
March 7—Meeting of Medical Society.
March 7—Meeting of Students' Society.
March 7—Physical Society Meeting, in Physics Building.
March 10—A. McGoun on "The Government of the Dominion."
March 14—Junior Dance.
March 16—Annual Meeting McGill Y.M.C.A.
March 17—Students' Council Elections
March 19—Indoor Track Meet.
March 19—Semi-annual Meeting of Students' Society.
March 22—B. W. and F. Smoker.
March 29—McGill Aquatic Meet.

4—Vickers.....McDonald..... 0.30
Second Period.
5—McGill.....Gallery..... 4.00
6—McGill.....Behan..... 2.00
Third Period.
7—Vickers.....O'Grady..... 6.00
And the following was the line-up:
McGill Vickers
Lally.....Goal..... Brophy
Heney.....Defence..... Thompson
Cully.....Defence..... Tannahill
Behan.....Forward..... Braithwaite
Dawes.....Forward..... O'Grady
Flanagan.....Forward..... McDonald
Subs.—McGill: Gallery, Dineen.
Vickers: Parker, Slater, Ritchie.

FIRST PUBLIC LAW LECTURE WELL ATTENDED

Dean Lee Delivered Very Interesting Lecture

FIRST LECTURE OF SERIES

Subject Was the Government of the Empire

A large audience of over 150 heard the first of a series of four lectures on "Government," which has been arranged for by the Faculty of Law. The large hall at Strathcona Hall had finally to be used, for the upper room was too small to accommodate all who were present. Mr. J. W. Ross briefly pointed out the aim of the Faculty in giving these lectures, and without delay presented Dean Lee, the speaker of the evening. The substance of Dean Lee's masterful lecture on the "Government of the Empire" is given below:

The British Empire covers, roughly, about one-quarter of the earth's surface, and its population makes up even a larger part of the world's population. The unity of this Empire rests in its unity of government, with one King, one parliament, and one executive at Westminster. The government of the United Kingdom is the pivot upon which the Empire turns. I shall speak first of the unity of the Empire, and then of the diversity of the Empire from the point of view of constitutional law. I say from the point of view of constitutional law, for it is as a lawyer that I am going to address you. In saying this I indicate at the same time what I am not going to do—I am not going to speak of processes of de-

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TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1919.

Another triumph for the Canadian Club. Several times this year the students of McGill, through the efforts of the Canadian Club, have been honoured by addresses from famous visitors. Yesterday they attained another triumph by being enabled to get the members of the French Commission to address the students.

The central figure of the Commission is General Pau. In spite of the fact that he fought in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, he seemed to be as alert and active as many men half his age. As a remembrance of that war he carries an empty sleeve, but this did not prevent him from serving France, for, in the early days of the present war he had a command on the Western front.

His extreme kindness will be long remembered, for while in Montreal he seemed to be anxious to honour those who had fought in the War of 1870, and his message of thanks to McGill men for their services in the present war was more of a personal tribute than as a member of the Commission.

His kindly advice may well be taken to heart: Be strong for in union there is strength. Be united and remain united, so that in time of need you will find a helping hand.

It is to be hoped that the officers of the Canadian Club will not rest on their laurels, but rather that the success attained will but spur them on to greater efforts.

"A CLOSER LINK BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE"

(Continued From Page 1)

many supplied them with much, and many French sciences were improved by the study of German methods. Finally the leaders of France realized that she had enough personality to be herself, and for the last fifteen years art, music, literature, science, in fact, everything in France has been essentially French. The same spirit has been manifested on the battlefield of this war, and we rely on France to continue. The British people have been linked to the French in many ways in the past, and we hope that still closer relations will exist between the two nations in the future.

France's intellectual men have been at the front since the first day of the war. They were called by the duty of conscription, and accepted it with pride. They were relied on to take the lead and many of them have charged at the head of the regiments which saved France. Their numbers have been greatly diminished but this fact only increases our pride in them. France has lost much in both men and money, and is no longer a rich nation, but she will not accept intellectual decay but will try to become once more what she was in pre-war days. She will keep a place at the head of the intellectual nations of the world. She hopes that many students from other nations will come to her, and also that the British numbers will be large. Canada's ways run parallel to those of France. May she be one of the foremost to establish intellectual relations with France, from which much benefit may be derived for both nations.

In the name of the University, Dean Lee then expressed his great pleasure in being able to welcome such distinguished guests. He was greatly interested in the designs of France, and from his experiences in Oxford, could speak of the magnificent effect produced by the association of students from all parts of the world. He hoped

ed that the same result would follow from the closer relations of Canadian and French students. Then, addressing General Pau in the French language, in the name of the Principal, the Faculty and the students, he bade him welcome. His is a name which is engraved not only on the page of history, but also on the hearts of all those who admire courage and honour. Vive la France! Vive General Pau! After the loud cheering had died down, the Marsellaise and God Save the King were sung, and the meeting was brought to a close by the McGill yell.

ROWING.

Coach Wm. Haines is making much progress with the candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman crews, and while it is still very early in the training, it already looks as if the Crimson would be represented by very fast varsity and freshman eights next spring. Two varsity and two freshman eights have already had practice spins on the Charles River, and they show great early season promise. There appears to be enough veteran material in the varsity shell to give the coach a fine foundation for a winning eight. The material out for the freshman eight is especially promising, as there are a number of men who have had previous rowing experience, in addition to several men who are rowing for the first time. Some of these latter are showing a quickness at learning the rudiments of rowing that is surprising the coach, and if they continue to progress during the next three months as much as they have in the past few weeks, it will take a fine oarsman to make the 1922 eight next June.

Prof. Mather Abbott, coach of the Yale University crew, has announced that Yale will race the University of Pennsylvania eight on the Housatonic River, April 19. The first and second crews take part, but Coach Mather emphasized that, owing to the early date, the race should really be considered largely as practice, since there was no fall rowing at either university. Only the second crew will be entered in the American Henley.

R. V. C. SECTION.

RECITAL BY

MISS MATTHISON

Yesterday, Miss Matthison gave a most interesting recital in the Ritz-Carlton. Both the balcony and the ground floor of the hall were thronged by the audience, anxious to hear the famous Shakespearean actress who has also won great fame by her interpretation of the part of "Everyman" in the play of that name.

Dean Moysie, who introduced Miss Matthison, made reference to the two phases of Y.W.C.A. work towards which the proceeds of the lecture were to go—the Recreation Centre at Knox Church, and the Camp in the Laurentians—of both of which he heartily approved. Referring to Miss Matthison, Dean Moysie said that this was a practical age, but culture, though perhaps a by-product, was always with us. Mrs. Charles R. Kennedy, better known under the name of Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, had given her life to the world of art and beauty.

Miss Matthison then began the programme by reciting some Chinese lyrics written at various dates from 1200 B.C. to 605 B.C., and exquisitely rendered into English. One, written in 780 B.C., contained the exhortation to a woman, that—

"Her place is in the inner room. To mind the silk-worm and the loom." Another, written in 650, referred to the sluggard—

"Since I am content to stay, 'Soon' must indeed be far away." The last was a vivid picture of a dead woman found in the river at night—

"The whiteness of her throat On the black water of the night, like lotus float."

Miss Matthison next gave Shelley's "Ode to a Skylark," two poems by John Massfield—"Being Her Friend" and "The Word"—and one by her husband, Charles R. Kennedy. She then recited from Hamlet, beginning at the famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be." The tragedy of the scene here, she felt, was enhanced by Ophelia's ignorance that Polonius and the King were overhearing all. Two sonnets of Shakespeare's were next given, and, in conclusion, Miss Matthison recited two Forest Scenes and the epilogue from "As You Like It." The Forest Scenes chosen were the scene where Rosalind discovers the poetry on the trees, and the scene in which Orlando comes to woo the youth as a cure for his love for Rosalind. A short poem, "Butterflies," given in answer to the applause of the audience, completed the programme.

FIRST PUBLIC LAW LECTURE WELL ATTENDED

(Continued From Page 1)

velopment of the history of the Empire. This is a fascinating subject but it lies outside my present purpose. Nor am I going to devote much time to speculation as to the future of the Empire. The history of the future no less than the history of the past are by-paths into which I shall not enter, except incidentally. I take as my subject the Empire as it exists to-day. I shall describe the machine and I shall show how it works. In other words, I shall describe the Government of the Empire in theory and in practice. These are not the same; and it is necessary to distinguish them. This is a point of vital significance which we must never lose sight of whenever we are speaking of the constitution of any country. Two simple instances will make this plain: Election of President in U.S.A.; Choice of Ministers in Canada. Having said so much by way of preface I proceed to the details of my subject.

The functions or organs of government are usually distinguished as legislative, executive and judiciary. I shall speak of the Government of the Empire under these three heads. The key-stone of the arch in each case is H. M. the King.

The legislature of the Empire is the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. It consists of three elements: King, Lords, and Commons, i.e., of the King and the two Houses of Parliament. Lawyers speak of this combination as the "King in Parliament." The enacting words of a public act of Parliament run as follows: You see here an illustration of the difference between the theory and the practice of the Constitution to which I drew your attention above.

Let us take these three elements in order, beginning at the top. The King holds his throne by Parliamentary title, and conferred by the Bill of Rights and Acts of Settlement, etc. Further, he must be a Protestant.

The House of Lords consists of several elements. There are the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops and 24 Bishops, who have seats in the Upper Chamber, so long as they continue to exercise their ecclesiastical functions. The Lords Temporal include the Peers of the United Kingdom who have seats in the House of hereditary right. The ranks in the Peerage are Dukes, Mar-

AT COLLEGE STUDENTS OF R. V. C.

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NOTICES

LOST—Une Petite Esquisse de la Littérature Française. Finder please return to the R.V.C. porter.

quises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons. Total, about 650. Besides these there are sixteen Scottish representative Peers chosen for each Parliament, and twenty-eight Irish representative Peers chosen for life. Finally there is a small but important group consisting of six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—all of them lawyers of great eminence, who, by statute, enjoy the dignity of Baron for life in order that they may discharge their judicial functions which fall to the House of Lords in its capacity of Supreme Court of Appeal in all judicial business arising within the British Isles.

The House of Commons, under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act of 1918, now consists of 707 members—492 for England, 36 for Wales, 74 for Scotland and 105 for Ireland. A feature which may well be adopted in Canada is the representation of the universities by fifteen members (an increase of six).

The suffrage is now placed upon a very broad basis, approximating to universal suffrage. The electoral lists are made up twice in the year—and any man of full age who has resided in the constituency or in an adjoining constituency during the qualifying period is entitled to be put on the register. He may also have a second vote in respect of his business premises—or his university (if he is a graduate)—but he cannot in any case exercise more than two votes. This goes a long way towards abolishing plural voting, but stops short of the principle of "one man one vote." Women, too, may now exercise the parliamentary franchise, provided they are thirty years of age—and are themselves entitled or are the wives of men entitled to vote in local government elections. This gives them a slightly more restricted franchise than that of men. In particular, it excludes women from the lodge vote. Under this scheme an addition of votes about equal to the whole population of Canada was made to the register for the last general election—about six million of these new voters being women.

Balance of power within the Legislature. In theory, King, Lords and Commons are parties to legislation on equal terms. But the theory does not correspond with facts. The King's

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The Daily is not responsible for the contents of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

Montreal, March 1, 1919.

The McGill Daily:

Gentlemen,—Knowing as we do the high standard that McGill has always held in sport, of her famous victories therein, and of the desire of the students to produce clean and true sports; we feel that some further light might be added to an article in the Daily of February 8th, 1919, headed: "Medicine '22 Won Inter-Class Game."

For two periods of twenty minutes each, this game was interesting, although rough enough to have caused the regrettable breaking of the wrist of Mair, '23. At the end of the second period the score stood 5-3 for the team of '22, who now were nearly exhausted. Hence imagine the surprise when the 2nd year rooters commenced cheering and claimed winning the game on the statement that the university regulations required in black and white that the games were to be two periods only. The remonstrances of the time-keeper, referee and team of Med. '23 to finish the hour of play had no weight, for when the referee called the third period the team of Med. '22 did not appear, although the Freshmen lined up on the ice and shot goals in the opposing nets. Hence the Class of Med. '22 claim the game on forty minutes' play instead of an hour, and basing this claim on a university regulation which does not exist, namely, that inter-class hockey games are to be of two periods.

It is beginning to be a custom in the Faculty of Medicine not to allow a Freshman victory if any means can be found to prevent it. However, we claim that true inter-class sports can never be run on that basis; but only by abiding fairly and squarely by the rules of the game can inter-class sports reach the standard we all desire so much for McGill—and that standard rests upon the motto: "Play the game."

In the light of the above facts, and since there rests some doubt as to the relative worth of the two teams, it is the desire of the Class of Medicine '23 to challenge the Class of '22 to a three-period game of hockey, which will rest solely on the worth of the two teams, and have no relation to the inter-class league whatsoever. If such a game can be arranged, it is our desire to play it at the Victoria rink. Mr. V. Heney has consented to act as referee.

Signed on behalf of Medicine '23.
R. B. SMALLMAN,
Hockey Manager.

Dear Sir,—

Should R.V.C. Girls Speak on the Street?

Under this plaintive heading, in the R.V.C. Section recently there appeared a sad little story of the humiliation at the hands of a Freshette of a Senior member of the R.V.C.

But the possibilities arising from the conditions implied in the heading are so unlimited that they deserve some notice. Not content with scientific research into the origin of Swelled Heads and the inner significance of Noses, as displayed at the recent speeches at the Delta Sigma Society, the members of this society evidently wish to educate public opinion, under cover of the more innocent forms of speaking in the streets, to the contingency of young ladies with ideas fixing stopping at the more populous corners of our streets and haranguing the winds till a crowd collected.

We would enter a violent protest against such a proceeding, and hope nothing more is heard of the matter.
VOX CLEMATIS.

To the Editor, McGill Daily:

Dear Sir,—There is such a thing as harping too much on one subject, and I do not wish to sin too far in this direction in the matter of the recent action of the Athletic Association and the cancellation of M's awarded for participation in non-intercollegiate sports. On the other hand, feeling on this point is running very high, and in view of the coming meeting of the A.A. executive on Wednesday evening, some further reference should be made.

The affair has raised a storm of protest in every corner—a healthy sign, by the way, of returning college vitality—and conversation with other students has usually turned before long to discussion of the question. One prominent graduate at least to whom I was speaking, and he has always been closely and actively associated with athletics at McGill, expressed it as his opinion that the action taken

FIRST PUBLIC LAW LECTURE WELL ATTENDED

(Continued From Page 2)

Assent to legislation is merely formal. The royal veto on legislation has not been exercised since the reign of Queen Anne. The Lords, too, are no longer on an equality with the House of Commons. The centre of political gravity has long been practically in the House of Commons, and formal recognition of this fact was made by the Parliament Act of 1911, which, in effect makes the continuance of the House of Lords unnecessary in matters of finance, and enables the House of Commons to pass any bill into law over the heads of the House of Lords, provided that they persist in a proposal without introducing any material alteration for not less than two years in their successive sessions.

Competence of the British Legislature. There are no limits to the competence of the British Legislature—which, as a supreme legislative authority in the Empire, is also called the Imperial Parliament. Unlike the U.S.A. Congress, which can only legislate on topics assigned to it by the Constitution, and the Dominion Parliament, which can only legislate within the terms of the B.N.A. Act, the Imperial Parliament can legislate on any subject it pleases. This is what is meant by the omnipotence of parliament. Further, as the authority of parliament is unlimited in subject-matter, so it is unlimited in area. Parliament may legislate for the whole Empire or for any part of it. It might annex Westmount to Montreal, Quebec to Ontario, or abolish the Senate of Canada. Of course, it would not do anything of the kind. Why? Because, once again, the practice of the Constitution differs from the theory. But you must not conclude from that that the Imperial Parliament never legislates for Canada. On the contrary, the Constitution of the Dominion so far as it is statutory, is principally contained in the B.N.A. Act, and its amendments. From this point of view an Act of the Imperial Parliament constitutes our machinery of constitutional change. And there is besides quite a respectable list of statutes of the Imperial Parliament which are in force in Canada—for which one may consult Mr. Justice Clement's book on the Canadian Constitution. A corollary of the competence of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for the whole Empire is the predominance of such legislation. No colonial statute can hold its ground if, and so far as it conflicts with an Act of the Imperial Parliament. This rule is explicitly affirmed in an Imperial Act called the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865.

Executive Government. The executive government of the Empire is vested in the King—in other words, in the King's ministers. This is yet another case of inconsistency of theory and practice. The theory is that the King chooses at pleasure certain persons to be his advisers and privy councillors and governs with their advice; the practice is that the leader of the party which is in the majority in the House of Commons, is by that very fact indicated as Prime Minister, and the ministers are the persons whom he persuades to act with him as his colleagues. So that instead of calling them the King's ministers, they might, if you like, be called the Prime Minister's ministers. In matters of policy the King has no initiative. The so-called King's speech, which is delivered at the beginning of each Parliament, is, in fact, not the speech of the King, but of the ministers. When proclamations are issued in the King's name, it is always some minister of the Crown who inspires them and who is responsible for them. Shortly stated, the King reigns, but does not govern, and when we describe our constitution as a monarchy, which means one-man rule, we qualify the word by an added epithet—limited—or constitutional, which negatives the implications of the word "monarchy." In truth, our Constitution is monarchical in no sense but this, that our machinery of government includes an officer, whom we call a king. To suppose any resemblance between such a monarchy and autocracy (self-rule) or absolute monarchy, as it is also called, is an error which can only be made by persons who allow themselves to be fooled by phrases and imposed upon by words. The King's ministers collectively are called the Ministry, and those of them who are principally responsible for the conduct of affairs and the policy of the

country, as well as for submitting legislation to Parliament, are collectively called the Cabinet, and individually Cabinet Ministers. The ministers who are not Cabinet Ministers resemble professors and lecturers who are not themselves of the faculty. When the Prime Minister can no longer command the majority in the House of Commons he retires from office, and his colleagues retire with him. This is called a change of ministry, or a change of government. The practice is precisely the same as in Canada, and is too familiar to require further description.

The King cannot make laws without the assent of Parliament. But he (that is, his ministers) may issue orders in council, which have the force of law, if they are not in conflict with Acts of Parliament. Often such Orders in Council are issued by virtue of powers expressly conferred upon the King (i.e., upon his ministers) by Act of Parliament. Extensive use of this machinery was made during the war in England by virtue of the Defence of the Realm Act and under the War Times Measures Act in Canada. Before the war and during the first two years of the war the British Cabinet had risen to twenty-two or twenty-three members. Happily, Mr. Lloyd George saw (to use his own phrase) that you cannot carry on war by means of a sanhedrin. Accordingly he reduced the Cabinet to five—and this new type of Cabinet was known as the War Cabinet. For all purposes of Imperial policy he associated with himself the prime ministers or other representatives of the self-governing colonies—and this larger body was known as the Imperial War Cabinet. Under normal conditions the Cabinet comprises all the principal ministers of the Crown, most of whom have charge of one or other of the principal departments of government.

Judicial System. I cannot go into this except to say that the ultimate Court of Appeal for England, Scotland and Ireland is the House of Lords. But beware of thinking that by this is meant the whole House of Lords. It means in practice the Lord Chancellor, who is head of the English Judicial System, and the six lords of appeal in ordinary or law lords, of whom I have spoken above. These eminent persons, with the addition of judges from the Dominions and British India, also constitute the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all of H.M. Dominions beyond the seas.

The Overseas Dominions and Dependencies of the British Empire. I have spoken of the unity of the Empire. I will now say something about its diversity. Outside of the British

Isles, the British Empire in its widest acceptance, includes the following elements:—
1. The self-governing colonies or Dominions.
2. Colonies with representative institutions, but without responsible government, such as some of the West India islands.
3. Colonies with neither representative institutions nor responsible government. These are called Crown colonies. They are administered by a Governor appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies—usually assisted by an Executive and a legislative council.
4. British India.
5. The feudatory states of India—700 in number, representing a population of 700,000.
6. Protectorates of every kind and description, which are not technically part of the King's Dominions, but which may nevertheless, in a wide sense be included under the phrase British Empire.

To speak in any detail of the enormous variety of forms of government comprised within this vast complex lies outside my scope. A few general words must suffice. First, as regards legislation, the Imperial Parliament, as we have seen, may legislate for all or any of them, but all have also in some form or other their local legislatures; and for the Crown Colonies the Crown, i.e., the Home Government has usually retained or acquired by statute, the power of legislating by Order in Council in case of need. Secondly, as regards executive government, the supreme interests of the Empire, matters of foreign policy, war, peace, treaties, etc., were until recently, and still are to a large extent the exclusive sphere of the British Government. How this burden, with its rights and responsibilities, is to be shared with the self-governing Dominions (to say nothing of the other parts of the Empire) is a problem of enormous and pressing interest, to which every good citizen should devote his most earnest attention. Thirdly, as regards judicial functions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all H.M. overseas Dominions, is the Judicial Committee of

the Privy Council, which in personnel, corresponds in great measure with the House of Lords, when constituted as a Court of Justice. It includes also not more than seven judges from the Dominions and two judges from British India.

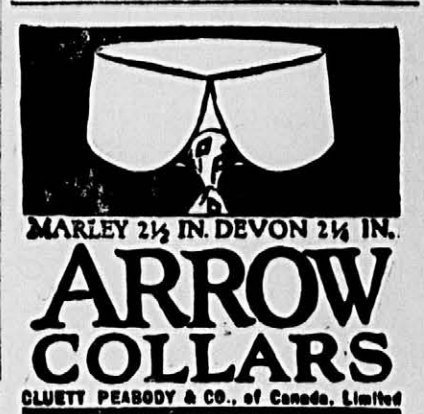
In conclusion, let us ask what are the principles of government which this great Empire embodies; what are the ideals which animate it? They are freedom and equality before the law; absence of arbitrary or autocratic rule. The ancestors of the English people of to-day won their liberties in struggles of barons, people and parliament against tyrannical and foolish kings. The enemies of liberty to-day are not kings but legislatures and bureaucrats. Let us look to it that, in an age when the tide is setting strongly towards regimentation and paternalism, we do not allow ourselves to be enslaved by organized minorities, or dominated by clap-trap phrases and political shibboleths. A pressing duty of the present day is to think clearly, firmly and dispassionately. I offer you this lecture as my own small contribution to clear thinking in matters of government; and I thank you for your courteous attention.

The next lecture of the series will be delivered by my friend and colleague, Professor McGoun, on the Government of the Dominion. Mr. Ross again spoke, saying that it was obvious that the lectures would be very popular. He then suggested that open discussions would, perhaps, add to their interest. A few questions were asked, after which the meeting ended.

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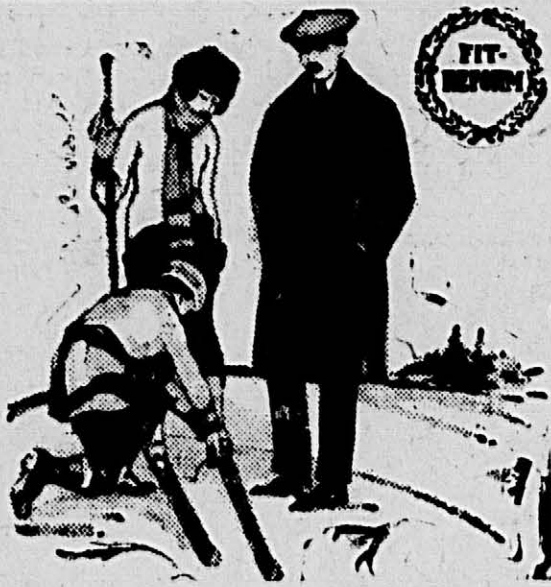
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B. W. AND F. CLUB HAVE WORKOUT LAST NIGHT

Large Number Out and Good Practice Held

Now that the exams are over, attendance at the B. W. & F. Club is getting larger. Last evening there was quite a large number of fellows getting on to the tricks of the wrestling game. As usual, Mr. Smith paired the men off and showed them several new holds and their counters. After he had thoroughly demonstrated them he sent the men to the mat for a real tussle that lasted for about three minutes. Mr. Smith kept his eye on the men while they were wrestling, and whenever one of the men tried one of the new holds he would advise him what to do and how to do it. Each man had two such rounds, giving him six minutes of good hard wrestling.

The men are beginning to show the results of Mr. Smith's coaching, and some fine wrestling is demonstrated. Among the lighter fellows, McIntosh and Duvernay showed up well. There are very few in the heavier class, and there is very little to choose between them.

We take the opportunity to remind those who wish to take up wrestling that there is still time to join. The next wrestling practice will be held on Thursday evening, and a record attendance is hoped for.

INFORMAL DANCE WAS GIVEN AT MACDONALD

Macdonald Girls Started a New Series of Informal Dances on Saturday

A most enjoyable dance was given by the lady students of Macdonald College on Saturday evening. A number of McGill men were present, and spent a very pleasant and delightful evening. The dance was held in the reception hall of the Ladies' Building, and had the distinction of being the first one to be held there.

The reception hall was well filled with merry couples keeping step to the good music provided. The McGill men were heard to say that it was the most successful dance held at Macdonald in recent years, and it is to be hoped that more will follow.

The embryo farmers, by some strange fate, were forgotten when the invitations were issued, so they tried to organize one for themselves, but would not allow any of the Daily staff to be present. As a result of this, details are lacking, but from the best authority that could be obtained, they had the room very tastefully decorated with green and yellow "wall flowers." The programme consisted of barn dances, fox, turkey and other barnyard "frolics," and included, amongst other items, a potato race.

The attendance at the agricultural dance was rather poor, owing to the fact that most of the ladies were attending the other one, as were also most of the visitors. And as the farmers had to be up early to attend to their chores, the ceremonies were ended at an early hour.

However, the "Ladies' Dance" was nearly packed, and as the dancing lasted until midnight, some of the city men had to find lodging in the town for the night. However, a number had their cars, so most of the visitors were able to get home after spending a very enjoyable evening.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL EXHIBIT.

The exhibition at Burlington House shows a very commendable sense of enterprise on the part of the Canadian authorities. Nearly every phase of thought in the art world has been given an opportunity to express itself. The most stodgy realism rubs shoulders with cubist gymnastics of the most "advanced" type. As showing the assistance an exhibition of this nature is to modern movements in art, it was interesting to note soldiers clustered round a fight between two aeroplanes, depicted by various angles and shapes, and quite naturally discussing the probability of the result. No sense of criticism of the method adopted by the artist arose at all. Does not this show that it is only when art is divorced from humanity that it becomes puzzling and meaningless to the general public. This is just where "art for art's sake" becomes of questionable value as a living force. Had these soldiers been told that they were appreciating a cubist picture their enjoyment might have departed.

Mr. Harold Gillman's "Halifax Harbor" is, perhaps, the most craftsman-like painting in the whole exhibition. The work is deliberately carried out in a method evolved from the artist's own research and experience. With a very commendable sureness he has directly obtained the effect he aimed at. There is no hesitancy or guesswork in it at all, and it is a very good example of sound technique. One

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NOTICES

Will the following Seniors in Arts kindly attend to their individual photographs as soon as possible—Booker, Donald, Goldwater, Klineberg, Lipsey, McRae, Noad, Ashed, Aird, Younger. The executive wish to see this picture in place before the end of the session if possible.

A special meeting of the McGill A.A. executive is called for Wednesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock. The following are asked to be present: Montgomery, Mouquin, Heney, Pisk, Greene, Kratner and Walsh.

Mechanical Club.

All Mechanicals and students of Applied Science interested in mechanical work will do well to attend the opening meeting of the club, at 5.00 p.m., in Room 33 of Engineering Building.

Meeting of Arts '22.

There will be a meeting of all members of Arts '22 in the Smoking Room, in the Arts Building, at 1.00 p.m., today. The object is to elect a committee to choose the debaters for the approaching debate to be held between Arts '21 and Arts '22, under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society.

St. Anne's Concert Party.

Members of this party are notified that they will leave for St. Anne's, under the direction of Mr. A. A. Scott, on Wednesday, by the 6.15 p.m. train, C.P.R., Windsor Station.

Important Basketball practice, 7.00 p.m. Following players are requested to be present:

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Philosophical Society.

A meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held in Strathcona Hall this evening, March 4. O. Klineberg, Arts '19, will read a paper on "Pragmatism and Science." This paper was to have been read last Tuesday evening, but, due to the sudden illness of Klineberg, the meeting was postponed for this Tuesday. The executive of the society extend a hearty invitation to students of all faculties and the R.V.C. and graduates to be present at this meeting.

The annual meeting of the McGill Y.M.C.A. will be held in Strathcona Hall on Monday, March 10th, at 5.00 p.m. Nominations will be posted tonight.

There will be a meeting of Arts '17 in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building, to-day, at 12.00 o'clock.

Track Club Representatives.

All class representatives to the Track Club are asked to canvass the members of their classes in order to find the number of entries to the Indoor Track Meet. All entries must be sent in to I. M. Fraser, c/o McGill Union, before March 14th.

Lost.

In Union or in Assembly Hall, R.V.C., at Canadian Club meeting, yesterday afternoon, Dissecting Set, consisting of 3 pairs scissors, 2 pairs forceps and one scalpel and case. Finder please leave with Porter, R.V.C., or Janitor, Arts Building.

is, however, inclined to question the rather too all-pervading use of green—but as the picture appears in the catalogue as "unfinished," perhaps this defect will be remedied.

BIBLE STUDY CLASSES HEAR CAPT. IRWETT

Ed. Beatty, K.C., to Address Bible Study Classes in Near Future

Last night the Bible Study men heard an address by Captain Irwett, who has been overseas. He took his B.A. at University College, and took work at Wycliff. He went over with the first contingent as a cyclist, and was wounded.

In the course of his address he paid tribute to the McGill Hospital and the Y.M.C.A. connected with it. He was discharged on account of his wound, but did work recruiting in Northern Ontario. The Y.M.C.A. then claimed his interest, and he was promoted to Captain. He advised the students to keep Bible Study to the fore.

In the near future, the Bible Study classes are to be addressed by Ed. Beatty, K.C., the newly-appointed president of the C.P.R.

AT THE SHOW

THE IMPERIAL.

The Imperial presents this week Wallace Reid in "The Dub," a Lasky picture, a Charley Chaplin comedy and the third episode of "The Master Mystery." Besides these is shown, as usual, the British Government Official News.

The main picture, featuring Wallace Reid in "The Dub," is a thriller from the beginning, and the story is based upon the adventures which he goes through in receiving certain papers from the hands of a swindler and restoring them at last by mistake to their rightful owner. The complications which arise keep one guessing as to the ultimate solution, and therefore the interest of the audience is retained till the end. Of course there is a lady in the case, and by chance the hero is able to rescue her from the villainous swindler, and restore her fortune. We will leave it to our readers to guess the rest.

The comedy is a new representation of "A Night in the Show." The old framework is used and into it is woven a number of new and extremely amusing incidents. The antics of Charlie, who has imbibed not wisely but too well, provokes choruses of laughter.

The Official News this week include pictures of our men returning, the Great Oil Fields of Baku, and views of many of those taking part in the Peace Conference, as well as many others of general interest.

The soloist this week is Jane Halder, soprano, who comes direct from the Strand Theatre, New York. She sings twice daily, at 3 p.m. and at 9 p.m., and her singing charms everyone. The musical selections from the orchestra are up to the high standard set by the Imperial management.

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